NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1888.

THE LEAGUE SCORES ONE. IRISH BISHOPS DENY THE POPE'S AUTHOR-ITY IN POLITICAL MATTERS.

PARLIAMENT REOPENS-ANOTHER BY-ELECTION COMING-MR. BRIGHT MUCH BETTER-CRITI-CISING THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE-THE DERBY-THE DURHAM-CHETWYND
SCANDAL-LORD RANDOLPH
CHURCHILL TO BE LL. D.

-A NEW VOLUME BY MATTHEW AR-

INT CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

London, May, 31.-The resolutions adopted by the Irish Catholic Archbishops and Bishops touching the Pope's edict appear to satisfy the Nationalist organs. The leading Parnellite paper sums them up as a blessing on the Irish people and the National movement. The only Tory comment on them yet published here says that the resolutions will give more gratification to the members of the League than to its opponents. Rome is thought to have taken alarm at the passionate protests heard in Ireland against the Papal regript. Not a word of the rescript is withdrawn. The Rishops themselves affirm its authority. But they side with the League in denying its fficacy on matters of politics.

Parliament meets to-day after its Whitsuntide holiday, but nothing exciting is expected before next week. Mr. Gladstone remains at Hawarden till Monday. Most members of the House of Commons are back in London, but racing and social attractions, not political business, are responsible for their presence. No Cabinet meeting will be held before Saturday, when the Ministers will have to make up their minds what to do about the licensing clauses in the Local Govern-They cannot abanden them, and they cannot afford many Southamptons.

Another election is near. Mr. Campbell of Craigie's death makes a vacancy in the Ayrshire Burghs, where, at the last election, the Liberal-Unionist majority was nearly 1,200. The Gladstonians think it not impossible to win this seat, and are going to try. No Unionist candidate can be found who has so many elements of personal strength as Mr. Campbell had.

Alarm about Mr. Bright has suddenly given fever has subsided, the condition of the lungs has greatly improved, and all the symptons are regarded by the doctors as favorable. The patient very weak and will have to be very careful for some time; but if careful, he will, they say, get entirely well. He was sleepless last night, but is no worse to-day.

An attack in "The Standard" on the Duke of Cambridge has attracted some attention. It is the Wimbledon rifle meeting which gives rise to the remarks on His Royal Highness. The Duke has turned the National Rifle Association out of Wimbledon, where he is a landowner, and their last meeting on the familiar common occurs this summer. They thought of going to Richmond Park, of which, as of Hyde Park, the Duke is Ranger, but he stops that too, and the Queen has assented. Her cousin refuses on a ground which the Tory organ calls captious. He fears that the residents and visitors will be incommoded. He cares more for villadom and for bank-holiday makers than for the interests of National defence. No other good meeting ground is available. The Duke's conduct exposes him to the suspicion of wishing to obstruct the volunteer These and other criticisms have

drawn from Lord Wantage a certificate of the Duke's frendliness to the Rifle Association, but it is plain that he and the Association are still at loggerheads on the vital question of ranges. "Astonishing"! observes one Radical, "that Tory lackeys should presume to censure a Royal Duke." There is not, I imagine, a man in the Kingdom more completely independent of Royal and all social influences than Mr. Mudford, the Editor of Yesterday's Derby was not a great one, from a second rate, and Ayrshire is not the best of them. He carried, however, half a million sterling past the post. The sums laid against him were so large that many people believed that he would not be allowed to win. What the Duke of Portland thought was shown by the extraordinary precau-

tions which he took to prevent his horse being tampered with. No Derby winner was ever so well looked after. There is nothing that bookmakers are not capable of; witness what befel inny Morgan in the race for the Manchester Cup, which he was believed to have at his mercy, and would have won had he not been run into during the race. The odds on Ayrshire, who started at 10 to 8, would have been much heavier but for the public aread of foul play. The Duke of Portland's victory, his first, is a popular one, the Duke himself being popular. The number of people on the course showed no falling off, and the number of celebrities, beginning with the Prince of Wales, was as great as ever. More ladies now go than formerly. Year by year the Derby is said to be losing prestige, but each year sees public interest The blue ribbon of the turf, as Disraeli called it, is not less coveted than of yore. There were rumors both at Ersom and in London that the Durham-Chetwynd dispute had been or soon would be arranged. Lord Durham was to withdraw his accusations and apologize to Sir George. The rumors proved untrue; or perhaps they are only premature. Racing men seem to think that Lord Durham has little or no chance of making out a case. Wood, too, the jockey, is expected to win the action for libel which he has brought against a newspaper. It may be worth noting that both Lord Durham and Sir George Chetwynd were guests of the Prince of Wales at the Derby dinner given by him last night at Marlborough

Sundry Cambridge Dons who do not like Lord Randolph Churchill are protesting against the proposal to confer the degree of LL. D. on him. This is but one more sample of animosity in politics, the more foolish because it is certain to be futile Lord Randolph's abilities, position and public services are admittedly such as entitle him to this academical distinction, which indeed is often bestowed on men in every way his inferiors. The effect of the opposition will be to make the compliment worth more than usual.

Essays in Criticism-Second Series," will shortly be published by Messrs. Macmillan. The title was sen and the selection of articles made by Arnold himself in January last. All of them have appeared in magazines, reviews or elsewhere; but the volume will not contain all that he wished, for he meant to include in it some papers which he did not live to write. These present essays will be purely literary. No list of contents will be published till the book is ready. The reason for this reticence will be understood in America. G. W. S.

NO POLITICS IN THE POPE'S DECREE. RISE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS REASSURE THE PEOPLE.

Dublin, May 31.-The Irish Catholic Archbishops and Bishops have issued an address declaring that the Pope's decree relative to Irish affairs affects morals only, and does not interfere with politics They warn the people and the League leaders sgainst speaking with irreverence of the Pope, who assured them that he does not intend to injure the Irish National movement, but desires to remove the obstacles in its way. "United Ireland" praises

ation. adred farmers, encouraged by the Papal ave bought turf from Landlord Hussey's

bog at Ahabeg, in County Kerry. Hussey had been rigidly boycotted for four years.

HERR TISZA'S INFLAMMATORY SPEECH. AUSTRIA ASSURES FRANCE THAT HUNGARY MAS

NO MALEVOLENT INTENTION. Paris, May 31.-M. Goblet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will announce in the Chamber of Deputies that Austria has assured M. Decrois, the French Ambassador at Vienna, that no malevolent intention toward France must be attributed to the speech of Herr von Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet on Saturday last.

KILLED BY HER HUSBAND'S BROTHER. A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF SHARON IN A DRUNKEN

FRENZY COMMITS MURDER. Sharon, Penn., May 31 (Special).-Samuel Clark, a well-known citizen of this place, was taken to his home last night in an intoxicated condition. He sed, went to sleep. She went across the way to house of her sister-in-law, Mrs. James Clark, and while talking with a Mrs. Davis and her relative, was horrified to see her husband kick open the door and enter in his night clothes, flourishing a revolver. Clark fired immediately and the wo ran screaming from the room. Mrs. Samuel Clark seized her husband, and took him home, and Mrs. Davis, supposing that Mrs. James Clark had fled from the house closed the doors and went home.

James Clark came home at 10:30 and learning of the shooting scarched the house. Clark was alm paralyzed on entering the bedroom to see his wife stretched cold in death on the floor. She had been hit in the right side by Samuel Clark's shot and after running a few feet had fallen dead. Clark claimed he knew nothing of the affair until arrested later in the night by the officers. He is held in custody at Mercer. An inquest was held to-day and a verdict rendered in accordance with these facts. No motive except that of drunken freezy can be attributed. Both Samuel Clark and his brother are men of con-siderable means and are influential citizens.

POWDERLY'S DEFENCE AND DEFIANCE. HE DISCUSSES THE FINANCES OF HIS ORDER AND

DRAWS LESSONS FROM PAST TROUBLES. Philadelphia, May 31 (Special).—In "The Journal of United Labor," to be issued on Saturday, Mr. Pow-derly, under the head of "Cost of Being a Knight," will say over his own name: "I admit that the General Executive Board deserves censure, but it is due for being too lenient with zealous people who could have avoided trouble. They deserve censure some of them, for all did not vote to give assistance way to a belief that the danger is over. The bly makes its investigation, it will be found that the fever has subsided, the condition of the lungs has because the General Assembly at Richmond ordered it quarters which it may well be proud of, and which it can turn into ready cash for \$100,000 at short notice. It will be found that of the \$24,000 invested in the Cannelburg mine, those who were victimized have reaped a benefit which has more than repaid those who paid in the money. The loans and investments which swelled the sum paid out last year begin to come in again, and those who croaked will member of ten years standing \$5.06 to learn that workingmen can be wrong in a dispute as well as the employer, and that it is not always best to set hastly. It has taught the executive officer that he

> BREWERY MEN GIVE UP THE BOYCOTT. at Fifty-sixth-st. and Avenue A. William Strittmatter presided and Charles Engelman acted as secretary. A preamble and resolutions were passed admitting that

> the boycott was a failure and requesting the boss brewers to reinstate the men. Three committees were appointed; one of five, consisting of II. Schmidt, Lewis Keller, Otto Behler, Anton Austedt and Charles Engelman, to lay the matter before the bosses; and two others of six each to visit and confer with the various liquor dealers on the East and West sides of the city. The total number of those interested in the success of the resolutions as passed is about 1,500 men.

THE NEXT BONFIRE WILL LOOSE THE SWORD. New-Haven, May 31 (Special).-The Yale faculty proposal to prohibit intercollegiate contests was thoroughly considered. At first a majority of the faculty favored prohibiting all intercollegiate games, because of the boisterous and ungentlemanly actions of certain students after the Yale-Harvard game. Captain Stevenson, of the crew, and Captain Stage, of the nine, begged that no such action be taken, and assured the faculty that hereafter the deportment of the students should be exemplary. Professor Richards prohibit games, the understanding being that the motion should be called up and passed if another celebration occurred. President Dwight favored giving the boys one more chance, and the motion of Pro fessor Richards was finally adopted. It was further voted that hereafter the captains of all athletic organizations must submit schedules of games and all matters pertaining to athletics to the faculty, that body to accept, amend or reject the schedules at will.

CRAZED BY CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Cleveland, May 31 (Special).-Frank Tanner, a young man of more than ordinary intelligence, employed in the C. C. C. and I. R. R. office, has become insane on the subject of Christian science and was arrested to-day while on the street with Minnie Patter of No. 28 Root-st., a "scientist," with whom Tanner boarded, claims that he was cured of malaria and catarrh by Christian science methods, and then be of lectures given by Dr. Egbert. At the tenth lecture Tanner began to shows signs of an unbalanced mind. He resigned his position, and devoted much of his time to his Bible. This morning the young man, with his betrothed and her mother, were buying a wedding outfit, when he acted so queerly that Mrs. Patterson had him arrested.

Philadelphia, May 31 (Special).-At 12 o'clock tonight over 4,000 liquor stores were closed up for good in this city. In order to carry out the law as laid down by the Brooks bill, the police force was doubled at midnight, and tavern keepers who keep open after that hour will be brought to the central station to-morrow to answer. All the "knocked out" liquor sellers have done a big business to-day, and continued to sell and give liquor away up to the last moment. To-morrow morning, instead of having over 6,000 rum shops open in Philadelphia, there will be

ELECTED BY THE BREWERS' CONVENTION.

St. Paul, Minn., May 31.-The second day of the United States Brewers' Convention passed off quietly. The new officers elected were: Trustees, G. Burkhardt, Boston; William C. Berguer, Philadelphia; Ellis Wainwright, St. Louis; Leo Ernst, Chicago; vigilance committee: Leo Ebert, Ironton, Ohio; O. R. Wieland, San Francisco; Joseph Theurer, Chicago; William Hamm, St. Louis; Henry Van Der Horst, Baltimore; Advisory committee, Theodore Wallace, New York. The treasurer's report showed \$44,478 81 in the treasury and 911 members on the rolls.

Chicago, May 31.—A dispatch to "The Journal" from Quincy, Ill., says: "While the Mississippi steamer Inverness, owned by McDonald Brothers, of Lacrosse, Wis. was towing a raft to Hannibal, Mo., the two lower flues collapsed and ten men were blown overboard, or jumped into the water to escape the steam. The folowing were drowned: John Green, Charles Conroy, William Kernay, deckhands; Joseph Halfin, fireman; George Crait, runner of the capstan, all young men

A FAMILY CHLOROFORMED AND ROBBED. Wichita, Kan., May 31.—The house of Mrs. Leo Jerome was robbed of \$10,000 in diamonds and other jewelry on Tuesday night. The inmates of the house were chloroformed, and it took the combined efforts of several physicians to save the life of one of Mrs. Jerome's children. There is no clew to the thieves.

Mrs. Jerome is the lady who caused considerable sensation some weeks ago by marrying the head waiter in a hotel of this city. She is worth \$500,000.

A LICENSE TAX PRONOUNCED ILLEGAL. Chicago, May 31.—The Appellate Court to-day decided the case of the city against the Phoenix Insurance Company. The latter is a New-York cor-poration and has done business in Chicago to the mount of \$100,000. The city claims the right under the ordinance to recover taxes from all foreign fire insurance companies and sought to recover \$2,000. The Circuit Court sustained a demurrer to the city's bill, claiming the ordinance under which it sought to re-cover to be invalid and inoperative. The Appellate Court holds that the lower court was right in support-

It was clearly, he said, beyond the power of the City Council to pass any law imposing a license taxation on foreign insurance companies.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

TERMINAL OPPOSITION. THE MANAGEMENT COMMENDED AND THE DISSAT-

ISFIED STOCKHOLDERS CONDEMNED. Richmond, Va., May 31 .- A general meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway Company was held here this afternoon. Edgar M. Johnson, of New-York, was chosen chairman. The aggregate of preferred and common stock represented in person and by proxy was 392,651 shares divided as follows: Majority, represented by Edward Lauterbach, George F. Stone and T. L. Logan, 298,006 William Libby, 94,645 shares. The stockholders calling the meeting failed in securing a sufficient number to interfere with the present management. A long series of interrogatories as to the general management of the affairs of the company, was submitted by the minority. The answers of the management rebutted in detail the charges of mismanagement or derelictio on the part of the board of directors.

ment and policy of the directors, and condemning the action " of those who have uselessly caused a general meeting of the stockholders to be convened, at largo expense to the company, thus tending to depreciate

gross earnings of the roads composing the system since the first of October last, to be as follows: Richmond and Danville, \$3,321,122; Virginia Midland, \$1,105, and Danville, \$3,321,122; Virginia Midland, \$1,105,789; Charlotte, Columbia and Afgusta, \$649,825; Columbia and Greenville, \$450,155; Western North Carolina, \$419,785; total gross earnings, \$5,946,676; increase over the corresponding period of the previous year, \$769,177. Gross earnings of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad for nine months, \$5,751,821; increase, \$847,751. Net earnings for the same period, \$1,980,166. Net surplus for seven months earned by the Richmond and Danville system in excess of all charges for interest, rentais and taxes, \$732,562; an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

John H. Imman was elected president for the remainder of the unexpired term. The minority yoted for F. P. Clarke. W. S. Chisholm, of Georgia, and John C. Calhoun, of New-York, were elected to fill yearnies in the board of directors.

METHODS OF RATE-CUTTING IN VOGUE. CASES WHICH COME UP FREQUENTLY AND SHOW

THE NEED OF NEW ARRANGEMENT. The rate situation among the trunk lines continue insatisfactory, although there have been no new developments threatening to bring affairs to a crisis Chicago meeting to reduce dressed-beef tariffs was a favorable to a reduction. The combination of Chicago shippers is still specially favoring the Grand Trunk of Canada by reason of the enormous difference in rates in its favor now allowed by Commissioners Fink and Blanchard, but it is charged that many of the American lines are secretly making allowances below be another conference on the dressed-beef question

Commissioner Fink has been unable to stop all the underband methods by which west-bound freight rates are being cut, although he is working to do so. In addition to some of the practices already alluded to in The Tribune, it is understood that a recent flagrant case came to the knowledge of the Vanderbilt managers. A shipper here had given a Central Station people, and the goods were loaded upon the cars. Before they had left the city, the shipper asked to have the consignment turned over to a rival line, as it had offered him a rate 2 1-2 cents per hundred pounds under the tariff. investigation it was found that the way the cut was arranged was by the emp'oyment as agent one of the shipper's carks, who received the above figure as a "commission," which after due process of book-keeping was turned over to the merchant. The Vanderbilt managers are averse to before the Interstate Commerce Commission, as shippers are unwilling to testify and the information by which irregularities are detected generally comes in a confidential way. Railroad men fear for the stat. Ity of the regular tariff unless these improper methods of rate-cutting are speedily prevented. nvestigation it was found that the way the cut was

THE KANSAS AND TEXAS COMMITTEE. The members representing the new managers of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad on the committee of investigation of the company's affairs and property have been selected. More than thirty names were Clinton Gardner, Colonel William T. Robinson and Thomas B. Atkins were decided upon. Mr. Gardner is well known as a railroad manager and organizer. Colonel Robinson was for several years traffic maager of the Kansas and Texas before it passed under Jay Gould's control, and Mr. Atkins took a prominent part in the successful reorganization of the Wabash

The three members are expected to meet the full confidence and approval of the security-holders of the company. The members who will act for the Gould interest have not been chosen. When the full committee gets at work First Vice-President H. K. Enos, who represents the largest American interest in the company, will also visit the railway and property for inspection and examination. The directors of the company have re-elected H. B. Heuson, secretary, and chosen J. de Neufville as treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Concord, N. H., May 31.-The forty-fourth annual secting of the Northern Railroad Company was held The annual reports of the directors and of the Auditing Committee were accepted and placed on file. Wyman Pattee, William Power and J. H. Farrar appointed auditors for the ensuing year. resolution was adopted that the directors be to consider the matter of such a union with connecting roads as will be advantageous to this company, and if such union is found to be expedient and practicable to take any action proper to enable it to be submitted to the stockhoiders for their action. Directors were elected as follows: A. W. Sulloway, George W. Nesmith, Josiah H. Benton, Ir., George E. Todd, silas Picroe, Benjamin P. Cheney and Uriel II. Crocker. The directors were authorized to proceed with the construction of the railroad between Tilion and Northfield and Franklin. to consider the matter of such a union with connect-Lincoln, Neb., May 31.-Articles of incorporation

have been filed of the Nebraska and Western Railroad, he corporation having a capital stock of \$0,000,000 ginning on the Missouri, opposite Sioux City. The incorporators are James D. Negus, D. McLean, M. R. Jones, Albert Ingard and D. L. Palge, and the acknowl-degment to the articles was taken to New-York City. Louisville, Ky., May 31.—In the Law and Equity Court to-day the order of attachment issued Monday night against C. P. Huntington was returned with the indorsement "Not found." Mr. Huntington was represented in court by Colonel Bullitt and Temple Bodicy Major Sanders also was present and was represented by Judge Buckner. In the case of Sanders against the Short Route Railway Transfer Company plaintiff moved that the court issue an alias attach-ment against C. P. Huntington; that it issue a rule against C. R. Long, requiring him to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for centempt in failing to answer in the name of the Short Route Rail-

way Transfer Company when that company was in disobedience of the injunctions issued by the court on May 12, 1885, and May 26, 1888; and that it place the railroad in the hands of a receiver. Judge Toney at once ordered the alias attachment to go, returnable one week from te-morrow. Huntington's attorney field an affidavit seeking to remove Judge Toney from hearing the case. This will be argued to-morrow.

Chicago, May 31.—P. S. Eustis was yesterday appointed general passenger and ticket agent, of the

Chicago, May 31 .- Decoration Day did not prevent the development of new rates between Chicago and Ohio River points. The Kanhakee Line yesterday made some changes in the passenger rates that will hasten some changes in the passenger tasks that will haste the settlement of the troubles between the lines in interest. A rate of \$5 was made from Chicago to Indianapolis and return, while the round-trip rate between Chicago and Louisville and Chicago and Cincinnati was made \$8, a further falling off of \$3.

Chicago, May 30.—The Chicago, Eurlington and

Northern yesterday gave notice that it would on June 4 reduce freight rates between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota Transfer to the following figures: First class, 40 cents; second, 33; third, 26; fourth, 18; fifth, 12 1-2. This was brought about by the protest of the Chicago shippers, who held that the road was discriminating against Chicago by adhering and maintaining high rates between Chicago and St.

The Central Traffic Managers adjourned to-day with-The Central traine stanagers appointed to day what out taking any action on the question of reducing dressed beef rales. The proposition of the Chicago shippers was to make 50 cents per 100 pounds, a re-duction of 15 cents from the present rate. The man-agers declined to accede to this demand, and it was decided to let the matter rest until the shippers should

THE PRESIDENT NOT TO VISIT LOWELL.

Lowell, Mass., May 31.—President Cleveland has de-clined the invitation of Mayor Palmer to visit Lowell

GEN. SHERIDAN'S RELAPSE.

HE RECOVERS IMPERFECTLY FROM A SE-VERE ATTACK IN THE AFTERNOON.

DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIANS SUMMONED TO HIS BEDSIDE-THE ACTION OF THE HEART WEAK AND FLUTTERING, AND DEATH BELIEVED TO

BE NEAR [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, May 31.-Early this afterno authentic information reached THE TRIBUNE office from the Sheridan household that the General was much worse again, and was, in fact, regarded as being in extremis. Upon reaching the house the correspondent first observed the familiar equipage of Dr. N. S. Lincoln, one of the leading civilian physicians of the city. The fact that Dr. Lincoln had been called in for consultation by the Army surgeons was regarded as strong confirmation of the statements which had previously been

received as to the serious condition of the General. Members of the household are entirely reticent to what time the relapse had taken place and as to its nature. At 10 o'clock Colonel Blunt emerged from the house, and stated to the correspondents in waiting that he must request them to accompany him as far as practicable from the house and to be considerate enough to have their carriages stop sufficiently far away from the house to be out of hearing distance. He then handed them a bulletin issued at 10 o'clock, which seemed fully to confirm the worst apprehensions. The following is the bulletin:

10 p. m., May 31.—General Sheridan had another severe ttack this afternoon. He has recovered very imperfectly, and his condition causes the greatest apprehension.

N. S. LINCOLN, R. M. O'REILLY, WASHINGTON MATTHEWS. CHARLES B. BYRNE, HENRY C. YARROW.

Keferring to this ulletin, Colonel Blunt said:

Referring to this ulletin, Colonel Blunt said:

"You will notice that the name of Dr. Lincoln is signed to the bulletin. He was called in at the request of Dr. O'Reilly this afternoon, and has been fully informed of the course of treatment pursued by the physicians who have been in attendance upon General Sheridan. He says that nothing whatever could have been done for the General which had not been done, and that he entirely approved of the course of treatment. At the request of Dr. O'Reilly, Dr. Pepper, Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, has been summoned. He will arrive about 4 o'clock tomorrow morning. That is all that I can say to you about the case at present."

During the day there have been several recurrences of the heart trouble, and each attack has apparently left General Sheridan weaker, and it is becoming more and more difficult to rally him. His breathing has become labored and heavy, and the lungs are gradually getting more and more ocdematous. The presence of ocdema has also been again noticed in the legs, and this indicates that the circulation of the blood is growing more feeble. The General remains perfectly conscious and rational and suffers no pain except that arising from difficulty in breathink. The action of the heart varies constantly. Sometimes the heart will be acting with a good deal of vigor and the next moment its action will become fluttering and weak. The circulation through the lungs has likewise become slow and much embarasasd. The General has showed a remarkable degree of vitality and composure and has kept up his spirits remarkably.

THE BILL TO MAKE SHERIDAN A GENERAL The House Committee on Military Affairs decided to-day to report favorably the Senate bill to revive the rank of General of the Army for the benefit of Lieutenant-General Sheridan. Later in the day, Major McKinley, of Ohio, and Mr. Spinola, of New-York, representing the committee, sought to secure consideration for the bill in the House. Objection, however, was made by Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, and other Democratic members, and the House adjourned before any action

A MEDICAL SCHOOL BURNED.

THE LOSS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA CANNOT BE ESTIMATED IN MONEY.

Philadelphia, May 31 (Special).-The five story medical hall of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the cluster of greenstone buildings at Thirty-sixthst. and Woodland-ave., was destroyed by fire this morning, and rare works of art, together with medical collections of the highest order, said to be the most valuable in the world, were ruined. The fire was first discovered in a portion of the building known but only for instructions with regard to the \$500,000. They wanted to know if the actual floor. It was nearly a half hour from the time the fire was discovered before the engines were in serfloor; the fact that the ceiling of the third floor was of brick alone saved the entire building from destruction. By the combined efforts of the students and others who were early on the ground, the museum's effects were nearly all carried out, and most of the ment of Professor Formad, on the fourth floor, was completely ruined, but most of the professor's private collection fwas saved. In this department were numerous skeletons and dummy cadavers, and the sight of a "med" with a skeleton or a figure at the in open-mouthed wonder.

In the three lower floors much damage was done library and museums are ruined, and much of the private property of Professors Agnew, Penrose and by water. Professor Wormley's chemical depart-ment, on the ground floor, was also flooded. Among the most valuable articles destroyed were a collection of the lower animals, used as illustrations in eaching comparative anatomy, and a large collection of oil paintings of deceased professors and others. The building also contained the Wistar and Horner Museum, the Histological, Osteological, Physiological, Pathological and Pharmaceutical laboratories, and the Stille Medical Library. The Wistar and Horner Museum was nearly one hundred yers old. All these works suffered from water. The loss on the building will not exceed \$30,000, but on contents no estimate could be arrived at except that it would be very great. The hall will be rebuilt at once.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

San Francisco, May 31.-Fire last night at Selm Fresno County, burned one half of a block opposite the Southern Pacific Railway depot. Loss \$100,000. partly insured.

& Co., of New York, at Chandlere near this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$20, 000,; insurance \$26,000, distributed among the following companies: Actna Royal, North British, Hart-ford and Glasgow. One hundred and twenty-five men were thrown out of employment by the fire.

REPURCHASING PROPERTY FROM A TRUST. Chicago, May 31.-A transaction interesting for its magnitude, but more for its reversal of the usual order of things, and the possibility that it indicates a change in the tendency of the times, is announced to-day as completed. The parties to the transaction are the American Cattle Trust on one side, and Nelson Morris, the Chicago live-stock magnate, on the other. Mr. Morris has bought back from the cattle trust the Fairbanks Canning Company, and has satisfactorily dissolved all relations with the trust. The consideration paid in the repurchase was \$2,000,000.

NO STRIKE BY UNION PACIFIC ENGINEERS. Omaha, May 31 (Special).-The Union Pacific engieers and firemen decided last night to strike if a Burlington engine crossed the bridge. General Super ntendent Dickinson informed them to-day that the Burilogion trains would be hauled across the bridge by Umon Pacific engines. This satisfied the Brother-hood and there will be no strike to-morrow.

NOT GOOD EXAMPLES OF PHISICAL CULTURE. Grand Rapids, Mich., May 31 (Special).—At the session of the international conference of the Young Men's Christian Association secretaries to-day, the presiding officers were James McConaughy, of New-York, in the morning, E. A. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, in the afternoon, and T. T. Harvey, of Pennsylvania, in the evening. The time was occupied mainly in dis-cussing physical culture. The question box was opened this afternoon, and one question was: "Why are so many of the gymnasium instructors present sickly looking and apparently feeble!"

Chicago, May 31.—The Appellate Court has reversed the order of Judge Shepard in the Rawson divorce large sum of money for temporary alimony and solicitors' fees. Mrs. Rawson thereby loses a large amount and Banker Rawson gains a decided financial victory.

KERR AWAITING A VERDICT.

THE JURY LOCKED UP FOR THE NIGHT.

AN ELOQUENT SUMMING UP ON BOTH SIDES AND AN IMPARTIAL CHARGE.

Thomas B. Kerr will know his fate early this forenoon. It is not likely that the announcement of the verdict will be made later than the hous at which the court opens, 10:30, because the jury has had all night long in which to consider it, and the "hard lines" to which the twelve martyrs to duty have had to submit ought to be highly conducive to the promotion of unanimity. by bringing the most stiff-necked and rebellious into harmony. At 7 o'clock last night they retired, with the last solemn words of Justice Patterson ringing in their ears, and their minds filled with more or less distinct memories of the longone, W. Bourke Cockran, spoke for three hours and a quarter and the other, District-Attorney

Fellows, for an hour and a half. In anticipation of a splendid display by these gifted talkers, whose meeting it was expected, would put them on their mettle, a large crowd of interested spectators sat out the whole proceedings. The audience in appearance and numbers recalled those that attended the former "boodle" trials. Many friends of both champions of debate were there, among them a sprinkling of women, whom, Billy" Ricketts gallantly seated where they could see and hear well. The bar of the city was also well represented, and many of Mr. Kerr's friends and a few of his relatives encouraged him by their

W. BOURKE COCKRAN'S ELOQUENCE.

Mr. Cockran by his speech fulfilled the ex-pectation that the case for the defendant would be presented as well as it possibly could be. He began with a reiteration of what he had all along insisted upon, that the mass of evidence presented by the prosecution had not incriminated his client or connected him with the Broadway franchise transaction. With Fullgraff's testimony Mr. Cockran dealt much in the same line that he followed in his speech for acquittal made after the testimony for the prosecution was all in, maintaining that Fullgraff's evidence at this trial appeared in a new light, on account of the informer's admissions on cross-examination that there had been an Aldermanic " combine" for blackmail, and that in taking money he was not really "bribed."

an admirable address, maintained that it had not been required of the prosecution to prove this case to an absolute demonstration, but they had aimed at proving it beyond all reasonable doubt, and, he held, had succeeded in so doing. In a review of the evidence he found enough to connect Mr. Kerr with the bribery of the Aldermen. "Sharp is in his grave," said he, "Foshay is in his grave. It is easy to heap contumely on their mouldering flesh and bones. Yes, Sharp did it, Foshay did it but Kerr did it equally. You cannot disassociate them from him." Colonel Fellows plainly intimated that the "boddle" trials are by no means over with the disposal of the Kerr case. He finished about 6 o'clock and Justice Patterson occupied about an hour in charging the jury. an admirable address, maintained that it had not THE JUDGE'S IMPARTIAL CHARGE.

Perhaps the best evidence of his impartiality is that each side grumbled that he had leaned to the other. The charge was undoubtedly a legal gem. It was clear, it was succinct, and it was well worded. The law on the subject of bribery he expounded fully, he estimated the value of an informer's testimony, he pointed out that the jury must consider whether Fullgraff was bribed, and they must consider whether the was bribed, and they must consider whether the \$500,000 raised by second mortgage bonds of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Road was a bribery fund, and whether Mr. Kerr was, whether actively or passively and consentingly, concerned with raising money for such a purpose. He reminded them that this was a case largely dependent on circumstantial evidence, but that that evidence was good and admissible, and the fact that the defendant had not taken the stand must on no account be allowed to weigh against him.

payment of the money should, or should not, be proved. The Justice said that the burden of proof lay on the prosecution; but that it was not necessary to have direct evidence, and proof would consist in establishing from circumstantial evidence that the money was raised to bribe the Aldermen and used for that purpose.

About 10 o'clock the Court decided to adjourn till to-day. Mr. Kerr, who was now in the care of the Sheriff, was allowed to go to his own house in the custody of Deputy-Sheriff Sexton and Order of Arrest Clerk "Barney" Martin. Captain "Billy" Ricketts shared the vigils of the jury.

THE CONTROLLER REFUSES TO PAY.

CHARGES FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE BOODLE ALDERMEN DISALLOWED.

Albany, May 31.—Controller Wemple's reasons for refusing to pay charges for criminal prosecutions in New-York—\$60,950, as returned to him—are that as presented they cannot be allowed by the State and that many of them are not valid against the State. Section 4, article 15, of the Constitution, under which these claims are made, is new, and these are the first

of the kind that have been presented for payment.

The intention of the law in this respect is, he thinks, simply to provide for the expenses of investi-gations and prosecutions against State officials. Those in New-York were against city officials. Nothing should be allowed for the services of any salaried official in such cases as the services therein would be only a part of the work legally required of them by are extraordinary, if not extravagant.

The acts of the Legislature appropriating money to pay these claims do not rectify or fix the amount of the claims as presented or determine the extent of the State's liability. The claims as presented are rejected and disallowed for reasons that they are not properly itemized or sufficiently specific to enable the Controller to audit them.

St. Louis, May 31.—The trouble with river pirates at Musick's Landing has subsided, and four of the men, Jacob and John Kuhn, Henry Goerken and another, have surrendered to the authorities. The body of Otto Ohlfeldt, justice of the peace, was found near Portage, St. Charles County, riddled with bullets. The murderers say that they took the sheriff's posse to be a party of river men who had come to take foreble possession of their property as had been done once before. They did not know that the sheriff

Boston, Mass., May 31.-Alexander W. Norton, a book agent, living at East Boston, is under arrest charged with an assault on Converse D. Stewens, who has a millinery store at No. 16 Hanover-st. It ap-pears that Norton entered the back room of Mr. Stevens's store. Such entrance was deemed unwarrantable by the proprietor, who, after refusing to listen to the agent, said he wanted none of his wares and ordered him to leave the store. Norton refused to go, and stevens, who resorted to force, was thrown heavily and had one of his legs broken.

WILL PASS THE KANSAS INJUNCTION LAW.

Providence, May 31 (Special).—The Legislature will at the present session probably pass the Kansas Injunction law. The liquer-dealers had a big lobby and expert counsel before the Committee on Special slation at Newport to-day in opposition to the bill, but the committee recommended its passage, and it will go through all right. The present Chief of State Police will be retained, and in various ways the temperance sentiment of the State is being catered to by the new Republican Legislature.

PARTIAL CLEARING UP OF A MYSTERY.

Pittsfield, Mass., May 31 (Special).-The body of Housatonic River, near Pittsfield Junction, this morning, and there are suspicions of foul play. Ford left his farm in Dalton on Monday night to go to Pitts-field. He was last seen on the railroad track by two Boston and Albany Railroad employes, near the place where he was drowned. Medical Examiner Paddock now has charge of the body. Ford was about sixty years old.

PRICE THREE CENTS. DRIFT OF REPUBLICAN TALK.

WHO SHALL TAKE MR. BLAINE'S PLACE AS LEADER?

MR. DEPEW ON THE PRESENT SITUATION-NO PARALLEL SINCE LINCOLN'S TIME-THE NOMINATION PRACTICALLY
AN ELECTION.

Many railroad officials were pouring forth their wisdom and experience to Chauncey M. Depew yesterday at his office in the Grand Central Station when a Tribune reporter interrupted the discussion to ask Mr. Depew's opinion on Mr. Blaine's last letter and its effect upon the Republican party. After a moment's reflection, however, he said in reply to the question propounded: Mr. Blaine's letter to Mr. Reid from Paris is timely, and important. It relieves a situation that had become

decidedly strained. It brings things down to first principles. Previous to the publication of Mr. Blaine's the Convention easily. Every one conceded this fact. But after the announcement of his withdrawal the friends of other candidates immediately set to work. The "favorite sons" of the various States were mar-shalled out. All of these developed strength, but in the opinion of Mr. Elaine's friends none of them showed as much power in the country at large as Mr. MR. BLAINE HAD A MAJORITY OF THE VOTES. In consequence of this fact or belief, Mr. Blaine's friends concluded that if the Convention should nomi-

nate him unanimously he could be induced to accept despite his withdrawal. On this supposition they see to work and again succeeded in obtaining the votes of To the friends of the other candidates who believed that Mr. Bisine was really out of the field this naturally proved somewhat trying and the elemens of uncertainty about the whole matter tended to increase this feeling. This unpleasant situation Mr. Blaine has most happily relieved by an second letter

the full passes of releasing the from assent cracking, but from the just displeasure of friends.

The field now, in Mr. Depew's opinion, is entirely, open. Party sentiment has not sufficiently crystallized in favor of any other candidate to make Mr. Blaine's absolute withdrawal particularly affect the canvass of any one of the men prominently, before the country. He added:

which leaves no doubt about his absolute and final withdrawal. As he himself says, it was not written

The Republican delegates are now absolutely undertered. Never before was a convention of our party more free from any personal bias. They question of paramount importance with all, is to secure the most available candidate. There is no State pride to gratify, no personal rewards to bestow, or irdividuals to glorify or decorate this year. We are simply after the best man.

TO SELECT THE STRONGEST MAN. With the South still in the grasp of the Democone but the strongest man. Who that was he did not believe could be told until the Convention had assembled at Chicago and discussed the subject. This utter freedom of choice was peculiar to this Convention. Mr. Depew added:

Convention. Mr. Depew added:

There has been nothing like it since 1860, when Lincoln was nominated and loyally supported by seward's friends, though these went to the Convention to nominate the illustrious New-Yorker. Mr. Lincoln had not been in Congress for years. He had not been identified with any of the questions that had divided the parties, but his debates with Douglas had demonstrated his ability to deal with the perplexing problems that confronted the country. He was chosen because it was the opinion of the great majority that he was the most available man, not because he was the choice of any faction. Since then a Republican nomination has been equivalent to an election, and as a result the fight has been made in the Convention. But whatever is the result at Chicago, there will be no heart-burnings, so patent is it to all that the deliberations of the delegates will be governed solely by the desire to make the wisest choice.

A TALK WITH EX-SENATOR PLATT. HE CONTEMNS MUGWUMP OPENION AND ADVISES NEW-YORK DELEGATES TO GO SLOW.

Ex-Senator T. C. Platt, who spent Decoration Day at his country-home in Orange Country, returned yesterday. He was asked at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night for an expression of opinion regarding Mr. Blaine's Paris letter, and said:

said:

It will be a matter of deep and carnest regret with all true and loyal Republicans that Mr. Blaine has deemed it necessary to write this letter, as it was a matter of regret that he should have felt called upon to write his Florence letter at a time when the party was ready to renominate him by acclamation. The positive evidence that he was the one man whom the Republican party ought to nominate existed in the fact that every Democratic and Mugwump paper in the country opposed his nomination, demanded his Republican party ought to nominate existed in the fact that every Democratic and Mugwump paper in the country opposed his nomination, demanded his withdrawal as a candidate and continually denounced him and the Republican party for favoring him. Now that he has withdrawn in a second letter, the mailee of "The New-York Times" follows the party, because it still honors its leader, and calls for Republican defeat because the party is loyal to Mr. Blaine yet. With genuine Republicans it should only be necessary to know what "Larry" Godkin, "Hod" White and George Jones want in order to decide to do the opposite. Whatever they want may be set down at once as not for the best interests of the Republican party. I have spoken of two of these gentlemen by their common nicknames because that is their usual manner of addressing decent Republicans, and I presume it is the manner in which they themselves desire to be addressed.

Speaking of their support of a measure or a candi-

of addressing decent Republicans, and I presume it is the manner in which they themselves desire to be addressed.

Speaking of their support of a measure or a candidate, I may say that their advocacy of Judge Gresham is what weighs him down more than any other one thing, and causes the entire party to look on him with suspicion, since it is a notorious fact that they are already committed, bound and piedged to the support of the Democratic candidate, Mr. Cleveland, whoever may be nominated by us. They approve and support him in spite of all his brokes piedges. Judge Gresham, who is an estimable gentleman, has probably become aware long ere this that he is being caught in the position of Poor Dog Tray.

I am unprepared as yet to say what the New-York delegation should do. My advice to the delegates is to go slow about committing themselves to any candidate, or getting complicated in any of the numerous booms that are being pushed by interested friends of the various aspirants. The issues of the convention are too momentous to be decided with a rush. The whole future of the Republican organization depends on its action. Its disbandment even may result from mistaken action. As long as the party sontiment clearly indicated a choice and there was freedom to make that choice, there was no danger in going ahead. But at present it is wise to wait and see what will be the result among the people of Mr. Blaine's second letter. Then we should assemble at Chicago prepared for free and frank and open consultation with representatives of the party from every section. When the wisest leaders of the party have come texether and concluded what should be done, then will be time enough for delegates to act their full part and select the candidate who by most nearly, representing what the party wants can most surely carry it to victory.

ALLISON'S STRENGTH IN THE WEST.

ALLISON'S STRENGTH IN THE WEST. MR. CLARKSON SUGGESTS SOME REASONS WHY IOWA'S "FAVORITE" SON SHOULD BE NAMED.

MR. CLARNSON SUGGESTS SOME REASONS WHY
lew's "FAVORITE" SON SHOULD BE NAMED.

J. S. Clarkson, the Iowa member of the National Convention this year, was asked yesterday his opinion as to the drift of party choice and the course of party interest now. He said that he thought party choice would turn to the man strongest in ability and the best equipped in public training and experience, and having the maximum of personal and party strength and the minimum of personal and factional weakness, adding:

Party judgmont and interest will be alike against any candidates introducing or involving bitterness or strife at Chicago, or having the weakness of old or new quarrets to alienate voters at the polis. In my judgment the party will now move according to that principle in philosophy that great movements go forward along the line of least resistance. Thus it will carry in the Presidency are admitted, whose trained experience and record of twenty-five years in Congress give the party and country assurance of security and practical wisdom in public affairs, and whose entire freedom from personal and factional antagonisms would give him every Republican vote at the polis. The times demand a trained and qualified statesman at the head of American affairs just now to deal with a will renuy. The friends of protection and of all American interests want to know that the man is at once safe and strong, and want a man who has the prudence as well as the courage of actual statesmanship.

Mr. Allison is this sort of man. He has helped to establish the industrial, financial and business policies of the Republican party. He is part of its record. In the struggle for honest money he was the Western Sonator who always stood irm for resumption and against infallon. He has borne a prominent part in creating the present tariff laws, and is the strongest man in the West to-day in defence of the principle of protection. His leadership has changed Iowa, a frestrade State twenty yavas ago, to the stanchest State in favor of protection majority